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By *PHILO WHITE.*

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BY AUTHORITY.

*Laws of the United States, passed at the second session of the Nineteenth Congress.*

REPUBLIC—No. 14.]

1997-98: 5.9%



**Wanted.**  
To learn the confectionary, distilling and baking business, a lad from 16 to 17 years of age, of steady habits, and who can be well recommended: he will find good encouragement, by applying to WM. CURTIS. Salisbury, March 26, 1827. St57  
N. B. Just received, a large assortment of GROCERIES, of the best quality: HERRINGS, CODFISH, and EUROPEAN FRUITS, of the latest importations. April 4, 1827.

- LIST OF LETTERS**  
REMAINING in the Post-Office at Salisbury, N. Carolina, on the 1st day of April, 1827.
- |                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| Silas Andrews 2      | William Little     |
| John Anderson        | Jacob Lytle        |
| Gabriel Arrey        | Elizabeth Lomly    |
| William C. Brandon 2 | Able A. Luckey     |
| John Boly            | Francis Lingle     |
| Robert Benson        | Hessa Latta        |
| Dawalt Beaver 2      | William Link       |
| William Buie         | Alexander Locke    |
| William Barber       | Margret McCordle   |
| Spencer Benson       | William Monroe     |
| Daniel Baroner       | Michael Murr       |
| Elisha Barnett       | John McNeely       |
| William Black        | George D. Miller   |
| Heskiah Bean         | William A. Martin  |
| Isaac Cummings       | Johnathan Mills    |
| James Charter        | Edward M'Nae       |
| John Camp            | Oaks & Griffin     |
| Ely Cobble           | Hu. M. Pettis      |
| John Cline           | James Pack         |
| John C. Cabannas     | Junius Parker      |
| George Cleveland     | Adam Powlis        |
| George Clark         | William Price 2    |
| Nathan Chaffin       | Ann Parks          |
| Thomas Davis 3       | Thomas Robinson    |
| James Dunn           | John T. Reed       |
| James Ellis          | George Roseman     |
| John Elliott         | William K. Rouse   |
| William Elliott      | Jacob Swisher      |
| Peter Feavour        | John D. Smith      |
| James Frost          | Benjamin Surginer  |
| George Frick         | Chas. A. Stork     |
| Moses Fight          | Sergeant & Salome  |
| John Ford            | Reuben Smith       |
| Freeland Lodge       | Sam. Smith         |
| Dr. E. Gaither 2     | Leroy Smart        |
| Joseph Graham        | David Stewart      |
| Dr. Graham           | William Smith      |
| Benjamin Harrison    | Lewis Smith        |
| Salome Holmes        | Richard Slaver     |
| William R. Hughes    | Elisha Stenestreet |
| Samuel Huie          | Jacob Skiles       |
| Thomas Hague         | Allen Twitty       |
| Abia Holgown         | Christian Tarr     |
| Hannah Hill          | William Thompson   |
| Theodore Higley      | John Taylor, Sen.  |
| Jesse Harrison       | Geo. A. Thompson 2 |
| Joseph Hall          | Charles Wetherow   |
| Alexander Haynes     | Joseph Wilson      |
| Barbra Jacobs        | J. L. Wilborn      |
| John Johnston        | Moses Wood         |
| Thomas Johnston      | Elizabeth Wamire   |
| James W. Johnston    | John Wiseman       |
| Jacob Klutts         | John Wilborn       |
| Ezra Kersa           | Elvira Woodson     |
| Gottlieb F. Kurfus   | Isaac P. Zinck.    |
| Samuel Lewis         |                    |
- 3559 SAMUEL REEVES, P. M.

- LIST OF LETTERS**  
REMAINING in the Post Office at Concord, N. Carolina, on the 1st of April, 1827.
- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| John Allison       | Charles May        |
| Benjamin Alexander | Daniel Nicler      |
| Margaret Allison   | John Nicler        |
| Andrew S. Bain     | Joshua Nelson      |
| Catharine Brown    | Francis G. Newel   |
| John Barringer     | William Newel      |
| Alex. Bain         | William Nichols    |
| George B. Clark    | Nathan Philips     |
| Robert Camel       | Robert Pickens     |
| John Carelock      | George Reed        |
| Rev. Eli Crothers  | Caroline Reese     |
| Thomas Campbell    | David Reese        |
| Michael Cline      | Thomas H. Robinson |
| Robert Carrigan    | Moses Rogers       |
| Andrew Davis       | Rev. John Robinson |
| Peter Earnhart     | James Ross         |
| Francis Glass      | John Scott         |
| James Hughes       | Barnett Safted     |
| Andrew Harris      | Maria Stough       |
| Martha Hamilton    | Hugh Smith         |
| James Hope         | Samuel Shin        |
| John C. Jamison    | Jacob Stirewalt    |
| David Long         | Hugh B. Taylor     |
| James McClain      | Peter Feter        |
| Hugh S. M. Calabs  | James Wafford      |
| Hugh S. McCalabs   | Joseph Young.      |
| Moses Moore        |                    |
- 3559 DAVID STORKE, P. M.

**Drugs, Medicines, Paints,**  
Oils, Window-Glass and Dye-Stuffs.  
HAYLAND and ASHFIELD, offer at 304 King street, Charleston, S. C. an extensive assortment of genuine  
**Drugs, Medicines, & Perfumery.**  
The, 120 lbs. White Lead, warranted pure 430 do. do. good  
18 Verdigris, pure  
96 Yellow Ochre  
20 bbls. Whiting, English  
26 do. Linseed Oil, Philadelphia  
6 bbls. Lamp Black  
210 boxes Spanish Brown  
72 Ven-tian Red  
1200 lbs. Putty, in bladders  
8 do. Spts. Turpentine  
475 boxes Window-Glass of all sizes, from 8 by 10 to 22 by 28  
Log-wood, in sticks and chipped; Cam-wood; Nicaragua, Fustic, Red-wood, Indigo, Spanish and Carolina; Aqua Fortis, Shell Lack, Alcohol, and every article for Dyer's or Hatter's use.  
H. & A. can inform Merchants, Manufacturers and other dealers, that they are daily receiving additions to their stock from their House in New-York; and fancy that inducements are offered for purchasers to call as above.  
Charleston, Dec. 20, 1826. Smt59

**Frederick T. Christman,**  
Grateful for past favours, and hoping for a continuance of confidence in his friends and customers in his line of business, offers for sale, at the following reduced prices, the work manufactured by him.  
Double Harness for Carriages, (plated) from 50 to \$120  
Gig Harness, plated, from 25 to 50  
Mail-Stage Harness, best quality, 35  
Carryall do. Japanned mounting, 15 to 18  
Braces for Carriages, per foot, 50 cents to 62 1/2  
Men's Riding Saddles, from 10 to \$25  
Ladies do. 12 to 35  
Bridles, Valices, Saddle-Bags, &c. made of best materials and workmanship, with punctuality and despatch; and all orders attended to, from any section of the country.  
Salem, N. C. Dec. 18, 1826. 426

**DINNER to Gen. SAUNDERS.**  
We have heretofore mentioned, that the citizens of Milton complimented Gen. Saunders, their late representative in Congress, with a public dinner, on the 10th ult. at which Mr. Calhoun, Vice President of the U. S. was present. We now subjoin the remarks made by Gen. Saunders, and those by Mr. Calhoun, on their being complimented in the toasts drank on the occasion. The 3d toast, was as follows:  
3. Our Representative and Fellow-Citizen R. M. Saunders.—In private life endeared to us by his amiable and social virtues, and in public life entitled to our confidence and support. May his recent effort in Congress in behalf of the liberty of the Press, tend to awaken the American people to the importance of the subject.

Gen. SAUNDERS then rose and said: Gentlemen: The situation in which I find myself placed, surrounded by those with most of whom I have long lived on terms of intimacy and social intercourse; the occasion, and the manner in which you have been pleased to express your approbation of my public course and private conduct, is calculated to awaken the best feelings of my nature. I shall not attempt, on this occasion, to give vent to these feelings, as eloquence itself would fail in the expression of my gratitude—it is the language of the heart, and from the heart I thank you.

The situation of a Representative in Congress is at all times an important and responsible one—responsible alike to the constituent and his country. I have endeavored during my term of service to meet this responsibility frankly and firmly. And whilst I have looked to the approbation of the people as the highest reward, next to a clear conscience, for a faithful discharge of duty, I have endeavored to accommodate my views to what I deemed the best interest of the nation. That I have, in some degree, obtained this high meed of approbation, is evinced on this day by your kind commendation. I should deem it criminal voluntarily to retire from the situation I have had the honor to hold, but from an imperious obligation of private duty, and the knowledge that it will be in the power of the district to select another, better qualified than myself, and equally disposed to sustain that policy, which I know will meet with their approval. The feeble effort I made on a recent occasion, in behalf of the press, and to which you have alluded in such flattering terms, was but in unison with those who are now contending in the great cause of the people against the unhallowed purposes to which the patronage of the General Government is sought to be applied. When the freedom of the press shall be invaded or seduced by governmental alimment from a free and fearless discharge of duty, then indeed may patronage claim an important victory over public sentiment. But whilst I express to you the firm conviction that no means will be left unessayed by those now in authority to retain their power, I entertain the well grounded hope, that the freemen of the nation will rise in the majesty of their strength from the banks of the Hudson to the Rocky Mountains, and shake those from their ill gained and abused authority "as the lion shakes the dew-drops from his mane." I trust, in such a contest, our State will be prepared for the crisis. Permit me then to give you as a sentiment.

The State of North Carolina.—Though unassuming in her pretensions, sound in principle and inflexible in purpose—may she in 1828, visit upon the political conduct of the Son, the same sentence she passed upon that of the Father.

The sixth regular toast, was as follows: 6. Our distinguished Guest, J. C. Calhoun.—The eloquent advocate and dispenser of the rights of his country in the late war, and the able and efficient Secretary of the War Department; malice and detraction can never depreciate such talents and such services in the estimation of his country.

On this, Mr. CALHOUN remarked, that he was deeply affected by the kind expression in his favor. He felt that it was out of his power, by any expression of his gratitude, to make an adequate return. He would not attempt it; but would simply add his hope, that such would ever be his public conduct as to merit a continuance of their approbation. That public servant who ill deserves the good opinion of his fellow citizens who, in any emergency, was incapable of following the dictates of duty, however great the difficulty and danger. In the present great crisis of our affairs, he, at an early period, had fixed on his course, with the settled resolution to adhere to it with moderation, but inflexible firmness, in spite of detraction and opposition. The danger to which he exposed himself was not unforeseen, but it could only be avoided by weakly yielding to the current, or by meanly concealing his sentiments by an assumed neutrality; either of which course he was incapable, he trusted, of adopting. If he knew himself, he would much rather sink under an honest and open attempt to maintain his sentiments, than to rise by such base and cowardly means.

One circumstance had, however, consoled him in every danger and difficulty. He stood not alone. In this great struggle

in favor of principles, he found himself associated with those, with whom it was his pride to act; men of the most exalted intellect and purest patriotism; men, who understood profoundly, practically and theoretically, the principles of our political institutions, and who were, with all their hearts, devoted to preserve them in their original purity. Acting with such men in such a cause, he would indeed deserve to lose what little reputation he had acquired, if he did not treat with scorn the attempts to detract from his character. He would not by extending his remarks, intrude farther on their patience, but before he sat down, he would beg leave to offer as a sentiment.

The Union of the States.—Founded on the principles of reason and justice, its preservation requires an equal participation in all its parts of its benefits and its burdens.

**GEN. JACKSON.**

The following is the conclusion of the address adopted at the meeting of the friends of Gen. Jackson, which recently took place at Fredericksburg, Virginia: the address is said to have been written by Maj. Lee, who is now preparing a biography of the life of the General:

"The plainest history of Jackson's exploits, would rise into a panegyric; would place him on a level with the greatest heroes and patriots of ancient or modern times. What other American General has created the armies with which he conquered, or conquered with equal rapidity and decision? Provinces overrun, towns taken, conspiracies crushed, savages subdued, armies vanquished, frontiers defended, and his country saved—these render his name illustrious, and the gratitude of the nation full and lasting. The qualities of justice, disinterestedness, generosity, modesty, and valor, are allowed him even by his enemies; while his friends agree that he is neither a declaimer nor a poet; that his imagination never betrays his virtue nor misleads his understanding; and that like the immortal Washington, his great capacity, though unostentatious and unpretending in its ordinary efforts, is equal to the greatest occasions. The prevailing power of his mind is judgment, enriched by genius, and chastened by experience. The ruling passion of his soul is love of country, and its intensity, his only foible. We earnestly recommend him, fellow citizens, to your support, and respectfully urge you to adopt such measures as will render that support timely and effectual."

(From the Petersburg Intelligencer, March 16.)  
**COTTON TRADE.**

We have been favoured by a commercial friend, with the perusal of a circular received by the last packet from Liverpool, containing much valuable information relative to the most important staple of our country, from which we abstract the following:

SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION.	
The import of Cotton into Great Britain, in 1826, was,	580,381
Stock on hand 31st December, 1825.	415,959
Makes the supply in 1826,	996,340
Deduct stock on hand, 31st Dec. 1826.	342,209
Do. export in 1826,	102,688
Taken from the ports for home consumption, in 1826,	551,448
Average consumption per week in 1826,	10,605
Do. do. do. do. 1825,	10,912
Do. do. do. do. 1824,	13,181

**Consumption of American cotton per week,** 1826, 7,296  
Do. do. do. do. 1825, 6,260  
Do. do. do. do. 1824, 7,523  
The decrease from Brazil, in a great degree, arises from the deficiency of the crop of 1825; and the low price in Europe has, no doubt, been the cause of a part of that crop remaining in the country. The growth of 1826 is represented to be a very abundant one, and of good quality, and a large supply may be expected from thence this year. The falling off in the import from Egypt, we believe is not from any inability to furnish greater supplies; but because the inadequate price offers no encouragement; and it is believed the Pacha holds a considerable stock of both old and new cotton, ready for shipment whenever the markets of Europe offer an inducement. It is not expected that the import from the East Indies will be as large as the past year. The import from Demerara and the West India Islands, the last year, was smaller than for many years past, and an increase from thence may be expected.

In the New York Court of Sessions on Saturday, Jacob Barker was fined \$250 for an alleged libel on Richard Hatfield Esq. their Clerk, and required to give bail in the sum of \$5,000 against transgressions of that nature for two years. Mr. Barker has paid his fine, but is determined to resist that part of the decision requiring him to give bonds, upon the ground that it is an encroachment upon the liberty of the press, as guaranteed by the constitution of the state of New-York.

**Salisbury:**  
APRIL 10, 1827.  
FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIANS.  
**THE CONVENTIONIST.**  
(In continuation.)

We are sneeringly asked by our opponents in the east, "In what does our constitution require amendment?" Can the inquirers be serious? We profess to be all republicans; and can he pretend to republicanism, who claims that the majority shall not govern? What is a majority? Three freemen and two slaves, or five freemen entitled to vote? The demagogues of the east would fain convince us that *once one is two*; and they pretend to believe that our intellects are incapable of discovering the falsity of their positions.

The very first principle of republicanism teaches us, that the voice of a majority of the people shall rule. Is that majority in the West, or East? Look at the statistical tables, and you at once perceive the enormous disparity in numbers between the West and East. The proportion in favor of the West, is as 5 to 3. And yet who rule the State? The East, to be sure. For twenty years, with one single exception, our Governors have been appointed by a set of men usually denominated the "Warrenton Junta." Many of our Judges, qualified or not, have had their rise in this way. Even the paltry and pitiful office of Attorney General, has been bought and sold by that same junta. Lately, we put our feet upon a *caucus*; and what is this same junta, but a caucus, a hereditary and local caucus, of the most infamous and obnoxious kind? It matters not whether it takes its name from Warrenton, Edenton, Newbern, or even poor Wilmington; (too far sunk, alas! below the level of freemen, entitled to fear that the appellation will ever be applied to her) still 'tis a junta, or caucus; or call it what you will, it is a fixed point in which the force of the East centres, and from whence are distributed the loaves and fishes, not indiscriminately to the deserving, but to the aristocracy of the East. Let them cry out republicanism!—let them talk of using the power they unjustly hold over us, with moderation,—the dignity of the State is compromised by our pusillanimity, in a blind submission to them. Look at the facts of the case: Thirty-four counties in the East, with a white population of one hundred and fifty-eight thousand, have a representation in the legislature of one hundred and two members; (not to mention every fish-market or oyster-bed which sends a borough representative) while twenty-nine counties in the west, with a population of two hundred and sixty one thousand, have but seventy-seven members. Remember with what difficulty we wrested from them that law, by which lands are taxed according to their value, and not according to the number of acres: Remember the time when a mountain farmer with \$1000 worth of land paid as much into the State treasury as an eastern nabob with \$100,000 worth of Roanoke or Neuse bottom. They never would have conceded you this pittance, but through fear. Fear is their only ruling passion. I well remember, that when the Convention question was last agitated, their great fear was that the West would make a final appeal to the General Government, to guarantee to them a republican government; and to do this they would have been bound by the Federal Compact. Let them talk of the moderate exercise of their powers. Who would slumber in the den of the wolf, if he could avoid it?

We ask for a branch of the Supreme Judiciary among us. It is reasonable; it is right; it is imperiously called for, by our necessities. They answer us, that "we have neither lawyers, books, nor any thing to eat among us." I have heard that this was an observation of a certain gormandizing and aristocratic Judge, who once shared the hospitality of the western circuit. With regard to his two first positions, as far as they go towards truth, he may thank our task-masters in the East, and the chicanery of the Warrenton Junta, who have refused us heretofore all possibility of improvement, by example at least; and for the last, let him chastise his own appetite, for its greediness. We can boast one lawyer, at least, as far before him in depth, as he is above a Lilliputian in height; and even were our lawyers inferior in intellect, they would ever be preferred by reasoning men, and true patriots, in matters pertaining to the state, not only to all empty-headed politicians of every sect, but particularly to every open, avowed, acknowledged and determined monarchist, who only lacks an offer from Gen. IV. to become his most faithful servant, and "a trusty and well beloved cousin and counselor."

We can boast some of the best libraries in the State, west of the Yadkin River; and although they may not be so extensive, yet I have the judgment of many qualified to give it, that they are well selected. But, fellow-citizens, never fear but that a branch of the Supreme Court would bring with it both books and lawyers; and I think we should be able to feed both clients and counsel.

We ask for separate Courts of Equity. They refuse them to us, because, forsooth, they have no need for them in the East. They are totally ignorant of the press of business in the western circuits; and they are resolved to remain ignorant,—or at any rate, to refuse to hear our complaints and redress our grievances. Alas! it is too true, they have us in their power. Look at the enormous fees demanded by the

attornies of the Supreme Court. Look at the immense fortunes acquired by them. From whence have they drawn these sums? From the West: From that portion of the state which is compelled to send every cause of importance to the Supreme Court for adjudication, in consequence of the press of business arising from a dense population. No wonder that eastern lawyers and politicians should oppose a measure that would curtail their incomes, although it would benefit the community generally. There are few honest politicians: But one Thomas Jefferson has made his appearance in the last eighteen hundred and twenty-seven years: For less grievances than those recited, the Mecklenburg patriots, in '76, rose in arms, and declared themselves independent of one of the most powerful monarchs of the globe; while we, their descendants, suffer ourselves to be insulted, trodden on, our pockets picked, and our birth-rights, purchased by the choicest blood of our fathers, wrested from us, by the Eastern aristocrats. But "the times are changed, and we are changed with them." It has come to this that we labor diligently for the manumission of slaves of another colour, while we ourselves are the most abject of slaves in every thing but the name.

If things are not altered, let me ask, what will become of our common school fund? I have heretofore looked back upon what is past and only glanced at existent evils. Let us look forward into this subject. This fund is rapidly increasing. When an application of it is to be made, let the East still rule us, and take my word for it, they will divide it among themselves, after the manner of the division made for the lion by his fellow-hunters, the fox. Although the poor West contributes her full quota, she must, of necessity, be content with the crumbs allotted her by her eastern masters. Is it possible we should be so blind as not to perceive all this? Is money to govern our free institutions? They openly boast of their wealth; and before all the world, declare that it should have its weight in our government. Yes, fellow-citizens, that their money should be represented in the Legislative assembly;—or, in other words, that he who is worth ten thousand dollars, should be entitled to ten votes, while he who is worth but one thousand, should have but one vote! Great God!! what are we coming to? It is but a natural result, that we have lost all consideration among our sisters of the Union: While we suffer these grievances, we deserve ignominy. WILLIAM TELL.

At Newport, Rhode Island, a woman has been convicted of murdering a man, and sentenced to be hanged on the 18th day of May next.

Large Pork.—A hog was lately brought to market, in Middletown, Connecticut, and sold, which weighed 670 pounds; it was 22 months old when killed.

The Greeks.—A great deal of sympathy, and much liberality, has lately been shown in the city and state of New-York, in behalf of the suffering Greeks. One ship load of provisions, clothing, &c. has already been sent to Greece; and it is expected another cargo will soon be contributed, and depart with the same destination. A bill, appropriating 1000 barrels of flour to the relief of that starving people, was introduced into the legislature of New York; but after a long and eloquent discussion, it was rejected. The opposition to the bill did not arise from a want of liberality in behalf of the Greeks, but from scruples of its constitutionality. One of the members, who spoke against the bill, at the close of his remarks, held up a bank note, and said that two-thirds of it should be sacredly appropriated to the cause of suffering liberty in Greece, and the other third for the benefit of the unfortunate Wiley Nichols, who lost both his arms by the bursting of a field piece at the celebration of the 4th of July somewhere in that state, and whose claim on the bounty of the legislature has been rejected two successive years.

Cotton, &c.—In New-York, March 27, upland cotton, from 8 1/2 to 10 1/2; Cotton bagging, hemp, 21 to 23; flax, 15 to 19; Coffee, from 13 to 16 1/2. Sole leather, oak tanned, 23 to 27; hemlock tanned, 21 to 23; upper leather, 81 75 to 2 75.

Bank Notes.—In N. York, same date, North-Carolina Bills, 5 1/2 per cent. discount; South Carolina, 1 1/2; Georgia, 2 1/2; except Darien notes, which are 15 to 20; Virginia, 1; Alabama, 4 to 5; Tennessee, 30 to 35; Kentucky, 60; while Louisiana and Mississippi, are at only 2 per cent. discount.

A public dinner was given to Gen. Jackson, at Gallatin, Ten. on the 13th ult.



The boiler of the steam-boat Oliver Elsworth, burst on the 22d ult. on its passage from Hartford, Connecticut, to New York, and badly scalded a number of the passengers, two or three of whom have since died.

**The Market.**—Cotton, in our market, has become quite dull, and but little coming in. We quote it at 7 a 9 1/2 cents. Our daily receipt of tobacco is from 50 to 60 hhds. It is not very brisk. Price from 4 to 58, and improving. Petersburg Repub. 30th ult.

**Travelling Accommodations.**—By reference to an advertisement in this week's paper, the reader will learn that a line of Stages has commenced running once a week, between Lincolnton and Ashville, in this state; from whence it will soon be extended to Newport, in Tennessee, (passing the Warm Springs) where it will intersect other lines; and that a line will shortly be put into operation from Columbia, S. C. to Lincolnton: Which, in connexion with the weekly stage between Salisbury and Lincolnton, and the old established lines, will afford facilities for travellers to pass through North-Carolina from the south, east, and north, in continuous lines of stages, to Tennessee, Kentucky, and any section of the Western Country. This new mean of convenient intercourse, with not only every part of our own, but with other states, will, in a greater or less degree, beneficially affect every class of our citizens. It is a collateral branch of internal improvements, which, if not so immediate and manifest in its results as some other branches, is as certain in its ultimate benefits, and perhaps less objectionable in its operation.

**Circus.**—It will be seen from an advertisement in another column of this day's paper, that a company of Equestrians are in town, and will perform during the week. From a partial acquaintance with the merits of some of the company, and from information derived from those better qualified than ourselves to judge of such things, we are warranted in assuring such of our citizens as have an anxiety to witness the performances, that many of the company have the credit of being among the most celebrated performers, in their line of acting, of any in the United States: Hence we feel a confidence in saying they will not disappoint any reasonable expectations that may be raised of the interesting nature of their exhibition.

**Slander, again!** At the spring term of the superior court for Davidson county, last week, a case of malicious prosecution and slander was tried, in which the plaintiff recovered five hundred dollars damages!—He had been charged with stealing hogs. This is the third instance, within two years past, of heavy damages having been obtained in the western part of the state, for precisely this same species of slander: One in this county, where the jury gave the plaintiff \$1250; another in Burke, where the defendant had charged the plaintiff with stealing 500 weight of pork; the jury mulcted the former in \$500 damages, (one dollar for every pound of meat he had charged his neighbor with stealing;) and the other in Davidson, as above stated. Verily, we should think these examples were sufficiently exemplary to induce men to bridle their tongues.

Gen. Pierce, recently elected Governor of New-Hampshire, almost unanimously, is a Revolutionary soldier; and it is said he is in favour of the election of his compatriot in arms, in the "times that tried men's souls." Gen. Andrew Jackson, as President of the United States, in preference to the present incumbent.

**LATEST FROM EUROPE.**  
By the James Cropper, from Liverpool, we have London accounts to the 15th, and Liverpool papers of the 16th Feb.  
The health of Mr. Canning, which had been so much impaired, as to use the language of the Courier, to cast a greater dismay over the public mind, than any similar occurrence, since the last illness of Mr. Pitt, was improving. The discussion of the corn laws, however, in which he was expected to take part, had been postponed from the 19th to the 26th February, in order to afford a longer time for him to recruit. Sir Francis Burdett had, from like considerations, postponed till 2d March, his motion on the Catholic question.  
Some of the French papers still speak of the affairs in the Peninsula as unsettled,

and of Spanish forces assembling on the frontiers of Portugal.

In discussing, in the House of Commons, the naval estimates for the year, several allusions were made to American ships. Among them the following:

Mr. Hume, advertising to the next estimate of 11,060,000 for timber, stores, and other materials for the building and repairing of his Majesty's ships, &c. observed, that a great portion of the sum annually laid out in building ships of war might be saved. We had at present 1009 vessels of all kinds, of which 976 were sixth rates. If it were then for granted, that all these vessels were in perfect order at the present moment, he put it to the House, whether it could be necessary to make any further increase? If we built at all, we should adopt the style of building pursued by the Americans.

It is said to be the intention of the British Admiralty, to build six steam ships of the largest size, capable of carrying one hundred cannonade guns of increased calibre, and to be propelled by two engines of two hundred horse power each.

The question of etiquette, respecting the titles of French Marshals, seems to have been espoused by all Frenchmen, officers as well as civilians, even in opposition, (and that is remarkable,) to the expressed wish of the Court. A bill given by the Austrian Minister was only attended by the Cabinet Ministers alone, and the commander of the Swiss troops in France. No other French were present.

Sir. Walter Scott will receive a large pecuniary augmentation from his publishers, in consequence of the "Life of Napoleon" extending to eight volumes. It is doubted whether the work will be published in London in less than three months.

A letter from Constantinople leaves no doubt that the affairs of the Greeks are more promising.

**Important from Colombia.**—By the schooner Eliza Piggott, Davis, arrived at Philadelphia, Mr. Sanderson, of the Coffee House, has received a letter dated Lagaira, March 15th, of which the following is an extract.

"I enclose you the first copy of the 'Lira,' a new paper, which it is intended to publish at Caracas. You will therein find that the Grand American Federation is spoken of. Bolivar's resignation is also therein. His resignation is however, only to pave the way to place himself a step higher, as there is little doubt that four months will not elapse, before there will be a union of Peru, Colombia, and Bolivia, and Bolivar appointed President for life."

The project of a union of Bolivia, Peru, and Colombia, is highly applauded in the "Lira." The cause of liberty is not likely to be advanced by the confederation of military republics; but it is generally supposed that any kind of government is preferable to anarchy.

**From Key West and Havana.**—The Philadelphia Palladium has received the following letter dated Havana March 13, 1827.

"The schr. Red Fox, of Norfolk, arrived here yesterday from Key West, and has given us some information respecting the contending squadrons. It seems the government here are about remonstrating with the government of the United States, on the impropriety of allowing Com. Porter to make a depot for prisoners of war in a neutral port, and that so close to Havana, where so large an American interest is at stake."

The situation of Com. Porter continues as I before advised you; he has at Key West the following vessels:—the Libertad, 40 guns, 250 men; brig Bravo, 18 guns, 100 men; Victoria, 18 guns, 80 men, and a schooner.

Two-thirds of his crews are Indians, and one third Americans and English; they say he is pinched for money.

Admiral La Borde has six heavy frigates and several small vessels, and keeps a look out after him in person. By the arrival of the Caduces, Captain Hart, from Vera Cruz, Government received advice that the Guano Mexican brig of war was ready to sail from that port with a very large sum of money on board; several vessels of war have been despatched to intercept her; it is currently reported that the Mexican Admiral Lopez is on board this vessel to supercede Porter.

The Spanish line of battle ship is fitting out with all expedition.

**Bolivar.**—A letter from La Guayra, under date of 27th ult. has been received in Baltimore via St. Thomas, which asserts that Bolivar had resigned the office of President of the Colombian Republic.

**Jaw-crackers.**—A treaty with the Chipeway Indians has recently been ratified by the president and senate, and published. The names of about 80 Indians are subjoined to the treaty, of which the following are specimens: Madwakunageezhigwaab, Peekwankwotawneekay, Ogubayannubquotwayhee. The name of a female mentioned in the treaty is Oshau gusconawwagqua; of another, Obuyshau-noquotoqua.

**Tacubaya.**—Private letters from the City of Mexico as late as the 25th January, have been received at New York, stating that the Congress of Tacubaya would convene about the 1st of March. The Deputies in Mexico, in addition to those from the United States, were, two from Mexico; one, M. Darizel, from Guatemala; Dr. Gual, from Colombia. One of the Mexican deputies, however, M. Michelena, was about to resign. As soon as the Peruvian deputies arrived, the Congress would probably convene. Our correspondent describes Tacubaya as delightfully situated, near the base of one of the porphyritic mountains which surround the circular valley of Mexico, and distant about 6 miles from the capital.

The brig Tontine, Capt. Harris, sailed from Philadelphia of the 22d ult. for Candia, with 3,300 bbls. of provisions for the relief of the suffering Greeks; the cargo having been purchased by the charitable donations made in Pennsylvania for that purpose. She was saluted with the reiterated acclamations of numbers assembled on the wharf to witness her departure.

**LONDON, FEB. 14.**  
Cotton Market.—Sales of 9000 bags the week preceding at reduced prices; say 1d less than former sales.

The Proclamation of the President in relation to the Colonial Trade, has begun to operate directly. The Morning Star, a British schooner, arrived at New York, on the 25th ult. from St. Johns, Brunswick, was boarded by a Revenue Cutter and ordered to depart within 24 hours. And an American vessel from Nova Scotia, with an article, among its cargo, of British production, was also refused entrance.

Noah's Enquirer states that the managers of the Bachelor's Ball had a final meeting on Saturday evening to settle their accounts; exchange condolence on their state of single wretchedness; express hopes of the future, and take a parting glass of Champagne. On liquidating their accounts, there was a balance in favor of the Greeks of \$406. Well done.

**FROM NOAH'S ENQUIRER.**  
**THE PRESIDENT.**

The approaching Presidential campaign will be a violent one; not less so in excitement than the revolution of 1800. Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay will not surrender without an awful struggle: all that power and patronage, that skill and dexterity can effect, will be put into requisition by them; and on the other side, the people are as determined as men can be that the administration of Mr. Adams shall terminate at the end of the four years, where indeed we think public good, in the full sense of the word, requires that it should terminate. "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof;" there is no necessity on our part to keep alive resentments, excitements, and ill blood for the next two years—there is no necessity of commencing the campaign so vigorously on its threshold. General Jackson is at present on his farm, quiet and contented—he takes no part in the heated discussion of the day—he sanctions no bargains—he makes no pledges—he stands cool, firm, and uncommitted, and it is the duty of his friends to pursue the same tranquil, honorable and successful course. Let them keep together, having in view the triumph of principle and the good of country—let them with temperance proceed amicably in the great work of reform, which the people, with great unanimity, will effect.

The Board of Internal Improvements left Wilmington on Friday last, for the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal. Whilst at Wilmington, the Board had an opportunity of seeing the Dredging Machine in operation, and they have no doubt of its answering the purpose intended.

There are now living at Horse Neck, about 30 miles from this city, two Geese, both of the age of 82 years, one of which is now setting. They have both laid regularly for 81 years. A. Y. Enquirer.

We meet in the Democratic Press with the name of *Tiberius Jefferson Bryant*! Tiberius Jefferson!! If there ever lived two persons in the world of precisely opposite characters, *Tiberius* and *Jefferson* were the men. By and by, we shall hear of Mr. Cato Clay Simpkins, or Mr. Aristides Webster Jones.

A man at Buffalo offers a reward of four barrels of lime for the arrest of a barber who had run away with his wife. Surely such a reward could tempt no one but a bricklayer to stop the fugitives. The husband must have been very slack in his vigilance. What most tickles us is the daring gallantry of the barber. id.

The friends of Mr. Adams in Pennsylvania are endeavoring to move the Dutch to vote for him, because he speaks their language!

**NORTHERN COTTON.**  
In a way which leaves no room to question the fact, we are informed that cotton, produced on a considerable scale, on the farm of Doctor Muse, of Dorchester county, yields one third of its weight in clean cotton—whereas it is understood that one fourth is the usual proportion which cotton, when cleaned, bears to what it weighs when in the seed.

We are further told, by a gentleman from Northampton county, E. S. Virginia, that cotton is getting to be one of their chief staples, and that a neighbor of his made from 30 acres, last year, 800 dollars' worth of cotton, which sold at 11 cents per pound. American Farmer.

**COLOURED COTTON.**  
At an annual Cattle Show of the South Carolina Agricultural Society, held on the 23d of February, a letter was read from Mr. J. W. Watson, dated at Guyaquil, accompanying a present of a parcel of cotton seed of a new kind, the production of Peru. This cotton is naturally coloured; the plant is perennial. It is raised from the seed in a kind of nursery, and afterwards transplanted and set in rows. It grows to nearly the same height with the peach tree, and produces for five years. The writer is of opinion that it might be successfully cultivated in the U. States. One variety of it is of a light brown colour, with a pretty good staple, and in his opinion would make excellent nankeens.

Grass hoppers, alive and nearly half grown, were seen in Williamsburgh (Massachusetts) on the 11th day of March ultimo.

**Calculations.**—A writer in the Kentucky Reporter, who says he knows what he is about, gives Mr. Adams 153 electoral votes. The affair is, therefore, settled; but suppose New-York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois and Louisiana, all claimed for him, should go to other way? "Aye, there is the rub."

**The Markets.**  
Fayetteville, March 29.—Apple brandy, 45 to 50; Peach do, 60 to 75; Bacon, 7 to 8; Bagging, 20 to 25; Coffee 18, COTTON, 7 to 24; salt, Liverpool in bulk 50 a 55; Turkeys 65; sugar, brown, 10 to 11; Coffee, 14 to 15; molasses, 32 a 60; black pepper, 16; corn, 56 a 58; flour 5 to 5.  
North-Carolina bank notes, 2 to 3 per cent discount; Georgia, do. 1 to 1 1/2 do.  
Cotton.—The business in Uplands is dull, and the stock has considerably increased. We quote ordinary, 8; fair to good 8 1/2 a 9; prime, 9 1/2; Selections, 10; principal sales at 8 1/2 a 9 etc.  
Grain.—The stock of Corn on hand is large, and we have had an accession of 12,000 bushels during the week—the demand at retail is slack; cargo sales of North-Carolina, at 56; the best quality would not command more than 58. Peas and Oats are also dull at retail.  
Groceries.—Imports of Sugars for the week, are 57 hhds. Muscovado, 30 boxes and 5 bbls. clayed from Matanzas. The market continued dull the whole of the week until Saturday, when there was a considerable bustle.  
Freights.—Cotton to England 7-8d, to France 1 1/2 cents. There never has been known in this port such a scarcity of Sailors—several vessels are now loaded, and for the want of hands cannot proceed to sea.

Camden, March 31.—Cotton, 7 1/2 a 8 1/2; corn, 62 a 70; whiskey, 45 a 50; salt, 80 a 87 1/2; flour, 7 a 7 50; wheat, \$1 25 to 1 50; peach brandy 65 to 75; apple do. 60 to 65; bacon 7 to 9; beef 6 to 7.

**DIED.**  
In this town, on Friday last, the 6th inst. Capt. John Fulton, in the 58th year of his age. Capt. Fulton was a native of Ireland, but emigrated to the United States near 40 years ago, and has been a citizen of Salisbury between twenty and thirty years. For universal philanthropy, benevolence of disposition, purity of intention, and probity of character. He was kind and indulgent to a fault, in his family; liberal beyond his means in all laudable public projects; charitable to the indigent, and tolerant to his enemies, if it can be said he had any on earth. By a reverse of fortune, he was oppressed by the gripping hand of penury in his last years; and has left a young and interesting family, and many highly respectable relatives, to mourn the death of one, of whom it may be truly said, he was "the noblest work God."

At Nashville, in this State, on the 20th inst. Dr. Benjamin B. Hunter, aged 58 years.

**New Lines of Stages.**  
THE subscriber, being the contractor for carrying the Mail from LINCOLNTON to ASHVILLE, (Buncombe county) &c. has commenced running a line of Mail Stages between those places, once a week; and is prepared to carry passengers in a comfortable style, and on moderate terms. A stage now runs weekly between Salisbury and Lincolnton; in a short time, one will start between Ashville (via the Warm Springs) and Newport, Tenn.; and the line from Columbia, S. C. to Lincolnton, will soon go into operation; so that there will then be a direct stage communication from the south, east and north, through North-Carolina, to Tennessee, Kentucky, and the Western Country generally.

**SAMUEL NEWLAND.**  
Morganton, April 2d, 1827.

**Drawing and Painting.**  
THE subscriber informs the public, that, intending to remain some months longer in Salisbury, he will give instruction to such as are desirous of receiving it, in the different branches of Drawing and Painting, either in Water or Oil Colours. He will attend to scholars in private families, and instruct in classes, such as can make it convenient to attend at his room at Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's, where he can at any time be found. He will also, if required, give lectures, either privately or in classes, on Chemistry, Mathematics, and the German Language.  
CHARLES E. ROTHE.  
Salisbury, April 9th, 1827.

**CIRCUS.**  
THE proprietors respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the public generally, that their PATRIOT CIRCUS was opened in Salisbury, on Main street, directly opposite Mr. Slaughter's House of Entertainment, on Friday Evening, the 6th of April, 1827, and will continue open for one week only; during which, will be brought forward a variety of entertaining  
**Gymnastic and Equestrian** performances. In the course of the week, the **CORDE VOLANTE** will be performed. The Circus is fitted up in such a manner as to afford to spectators ease as well as amusement. For particulars of the performance, see small bills of the day.  
April 9, 1827.

**Election!**  
NOTICE is hereby given, that an election will be held at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Monday, the 16th April, inst. for seven Wardens of the Poor, for Rowan county, to serve for the then three ensuing years.  
FIELDING SLATER, Dep. Sh'f.  
April 9, 1827.

**Sign of the Cross Keys,**  
100 yards West of the State-House, Raleigh, N. C.  
**MRS. ANN DILLIARD,**  
SOLICITS a continuance of that patronage and liberal support which the friends of her late husband have so long given to this Old Establishment; assuring them that she will exert her utmost efforts to render the house what a good Boarding House ought to be. A few regular boarders can be comfortably entertained.  
Raleigh, April 1st, 1827.

**Valuable Tavern Stand to Rent.**  
THE subscriber is desirous of renting, or leasing for a term of years, his valuable House and improvements near Beard's Bridge over the Yadkin, six miles from Salisbury, on the great road leading north and east. This establishment is eminently calculated for a House of Entertainment, having been built for that purpose; and it received, while kept open, a large share of custom. A well-improved plantation, of two or three hundred acres, will be rented or leased with the house, if desired. For terms, which will be made very accommodating to an approved occupant, apply to the subscriber, in Salisbury, N. C.  
MOSES A. LOCKE.  
April 5, 1827.

**Mail Stage,**  
Between LINCOLNTON and SALISBURY.  
THE subscriber is now running a stage regularly (weekly) between Lincolnton and Salisbury; leaves Lincolnton every Monday morning and arrives in Salisbury at 10 o'clock next day; and returning, leaves Salisbury at 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives in Lincolnton on Wednesday evening. Fare, 8 cents per mile. His stage is a substantial, comfortable vehicle; and his horses strong and gentle. All who wish a passage on this route, may rest assured that every thing shall be done by the subscriber to render their situation as comfortable and pleasant as possible. The public are invited to try the stage.  
February 4, 1827.

**Five Cents Reward.**  
RAN away from the subscriber, an indentured apprentice by the name of *Anderson Antiga*. All persons are forbidden to harbor, trust, or employ said apprentice, on pain of having the provisions of the law, in such cases made and provided, enforced against them. Five cents will be given for his apprehension, but no incidental expenses paid.  
SAMUEL MCQUIRE.  
Mocksville, March 27, 1827.

**Estate of Alex. G. McCorkle.**  
THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the Estate of Alexander G. McCorkle, late of Rowan county, deceased, hereby gives notice for all persons having demands against the Estate of said deceased, to bring them forward, properly vouched for, within the time limited by law, otherwise they will be barred of a recovery.  
HENRY S. HUGHES, Adm'r.  
March 30th, 1827.

**State of North-Carolina, Burke county:**  
COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, January sessions, 1827: Charles McDowell, Adm'r. of David Greenlee, dec'd. vs. the Heirs of David Greenlee, dec'd.: Petition for sale of lands, to satisfy the plaintiff's debts. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Greenlee, James Greenlee, Ephraim Greenlee, David Greenlee, Polly, wife of William Baily, Gracy, wife of John Gasky, and Jenny, wife of Gasky, reside without the limits of this state, and are the heirs of David Greenlee, dec'd., it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the said James, John, Ephraim, and David Greenlee; Polly, wife of William Baily, Gracy, wife of John Gasky, and Jenny wife of Gasky, that they be and appear at our next county court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for said county, at the court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in April next, then and there make themselves parties, and answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, and adjudged accordingly. Witness James Erwin, clerk of said court, at office, the 4th Monday of January, A. D. 1827, and in the 51st year of American Independence.

**Sheriff's Deeds,**  
FOR land sold by order of writs of vendition, expenses, for sale at this office.



### NAILS for Sale.

THE subscriber, acting as Agent for Mr. Henry Fulkner, proprietor of the Lincoln Nail Manufactory, offers to the public NAILS of all sizes and descriptions, by the keg or quantity, upon terms equally satisfactory as they can be brought from Charleston or any other city to this place. Those wishing to supply themselves, can do so by making application to the undersigned.

EDWARD CRESS, Agent.  
Salisbury, Feb. 15th, 1827.  
N. B. Old Copper Salts, and other Old Copper, bought by the subscriber.

### House and Lot for Sale, OR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for Sale, or Rent, the house and Lot in the Town of Lexington, N. C. formerly owned and occupied by John P. Mabry: the lot is large and has on it a convenient two story dwelling house, containing nine comfortable rooms; with a good Kitchen, Smoke-House, Ice-House, Stables, &c.; the Garden is not inferior to any in the place. The lot has on it a good Well, and is convenient to a very excellent spring. The property may be had on very accommodating terms. Persons desirous of purchasing, or renting, are invited to view the premises.

JOHN H. HENLEY.  
March 30th, 1827. 4159

### Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by Edward Tarborough, to secure the payment of certain sums of money therein specified, I will proceed to sell, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Tuesday the 10th day of April next, (it being Tuesday of the Superior Court) four teen likely Negroes, five Horses, and one Barouch and Harness Cash, or approved negotiable paper, will be required in payment.

MICHAEL BROWN, Trustee.  
March 6, 1827. 517

### Negroes for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the 24th day of April next, at the residence of William Falls, in the lower end of Frederick county, nine likely young NEGROES, consisting of Boys and Girls, belonging to the heirs of Capt. Gilbreath Falls, deceased.

Six months credit will be given; bond and security required.

THEOPHILUS FALLS,  
Administrator de bonis non.  
March 20th, 1827. 4158

### LAND, for Sale.

I WILL sell, on credit, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on Tuesday, the 24th of April next, being the time of the Superior Court, that valuable

### TRACT of LAND,

on which the widow of the late John Moore resides, containing 560 acres, situated immediately on the Catawba river, between Thompson's and Toof's Ford.

ANDREW HOVL.  
Lincolnton, March 19, 1827. 4158

### LANDS for Taxes.

I will offer for sale, at the Court-House in Morganton, on Thursday, the 10th day of May next, the following tracts of Land, in Burke county, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the years 1825 and 1826, to wit:

- One tract on the top of Hump-Back Mountain, belonging to the heirs of John Wallace, containing 100 acres, more or less;
- A tract near the Two Sisters, belonging to Charles Reese, 300 acres, more or less;
- A tract on Bright's Path leading to Toe River, belonging to the heirs of Sam'l. Harris, 100 acres, more or less;
- Two tracts, lying on the east side of Yellow Mountain, 200 acres each, belonging to the heirs of Gov. Alexander Martin;
- A tract on the waters of Elk of Watauga River, in the names of Martin and William Davenport, containing 200 acres, more or less;
- A tract of 100 acres, adjoining the above, in the same name; and
- A tract of 100 acres, in the name of William White, or Permeira Taylor, lying in Linville Cope, adjoining a tract belonging to Col. Avery, called Baker's Old Field.

6041 SAM'L M'D. TATE.  
March 24, 1827. 4159

### Taken up and Committed

TO Jail, in Concord, N. C. on the 2th April last, a negro man, who says his name is Edward, and states that he belongs to Messrs. Johnson and Hatley, who were taking him on to the South, and that he left them at the Catawba river; said boy is about 25 years old, yellow complexion, 5 feet 6 inches high, has a scar above his left eye, and one on the left side of his nose. The owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him.

WM. O. MAHAN, Jailor.  
Concord, Jan'y 22d, 1827. 4160

### New Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and customers, and the public in general, that after a few months' experience in this place, he has come to the conclusion of making a permanent settlement in Lexington, Davidson county; where he intends to carry on the above business in all its various branches.

From his long experience, in almost all the principal cities and towns in Europe and America, and from a general knowledge of Cutting upon the most approved mathematical and many other equally good systems, he believes he can suit the tastes of all those who may favor him with their custom. Having made arrangements with his correspondents in Philadelphia and New-York, to supply him with all the latest alterations in the Fashions, he will be thereby enabled to suit all those who give him their custom, with Clothes of the most fashionable styles, and of good workmanship. Garments that are not made according to order, shall be paid for, or others made in their place.

His prices will be moderate, and very accommodating to all his friends and customers. The public is respectfully invited to make an experiment, by their humble servant,

PA FRICK FOWLER.  
Lexington, March 14, 1827. 4158

### Gold Mine.

WANTED to hire, a number of able hands to work at the Gold Mine on Beaver-Dam Creek, Montgomery county, formerly known as Chisholm's Mine, to which the Steam-Engine is attached. Liberal wages will be given, and the cash paid monthly.

February 12, 1827. 40

### Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Waugh & Isbell*, having been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to the concern are respectfully invited to call and settle with *Livingston Isbell*, at Huntsville, who has purchased the entire Stock, &c.; or with his agent, *James Isbell*, at Germantown; and those having claims against the concern, will be settled with by *Livingston Isbell*, according to their several contracts and claims.

WM. P. WAUGH,  
JAMES WAUGH,  
WILLIAM WAUGH, Jr.,  
LIVINGSTON ISBELL.  
Feb. 22, 1827.

The *MERCANTILE BUSINESS* will, in future, be carried on by *Livingston Isbell*, in Huntsville & Germantown; who takes the present opportunity of tendering his grateful thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal encouragement the late firm received; and flatters himself that his unremitting exertion, to give general satisfaction, aided by his brother *James Isbell*, at Germantown, will be such as to merit a continuance of their patronage.

### The Fine, Young, Thorough-Bred Horse

### ERONAUT,

WILL stand the present season, now commenced, and to continue until the 15th of July, at my stable, in Rowan county, 10 miles from Salisbury, and 7 from Lexington, at the reduced price of twelve dollars the season, which may be discharged by ten dollars if paid before the first day of January next, or by eight dollars paid within the season; six dollars the single leap, payable by five dollars prompt payment; and fifteen dollars to insure a mare to prove with foal, due as soon as the mare proves evidently with foal, or the property is transferred.

*Eronaut* will stand in Salisbury and Lexington during the whole terms of the Superior and county Courts; and should the general convenience render it expedient, he will stand a good part of his time in Salisbury and Lexington, of which notice will be given in due time, either in the newspaper or hand-bills.

The great scarcity of the season, and the general pressure of the times, in consequence of the very reduced prices of every article of our produce, have made it necessary to extend as much indulgence as possible, by standing him at the lowest rates, for the present.

Gentlemen desirous of breeding from this excellent and beautiful young Horse, must avail themselves of the present opportunity, as I have it in view to send him to the Western country next season, should I not dispose of him in the mean time.

*Eronaut* is a fine mahogany bay, the colour most highly prized by the best authorities, six years old this spring, nearly sixteen hands high, possessing a sound constitution, and the finest action; and although he has never been trained to the turf, in consequence of no races having been near him when he should have been trained, and his being considered too valuable to be trusted in strange hands at a distance; yet his great power, symmetry, grandeur and blood, have rendered it evident to the best of judges who have inspected him, that he must have been a racer of the first order if he had been judiciously trained at the proper time. He was got by the imported horse *Eagle*; his dam by the imported horse *Dion*; grand-dam by *Expectation*, one of the best sons of the imported horse *Diomedes*; great grand-dam by *Mr. Buchanan's* thorough bred running horse *Medley*, out of a *Fearnought* and *Colar Mare*; from which it is evident, as far as his ancestry can be traced, he must be very nearly if not entirely thorough bred, and from the most select stock of horses ever known in England and America. *Eagle* was got by *Volunteer*; *Volunteer* by the celebrated English horse *Eclipse*, supposed to be the best horse ever known in England; *Eagle's* dam by *Highflyer*, grand-dam by *Engineer*, &c. *Eclipse* was got by *Marsque*, and *Marsque* by the *Devonshire* or *Flying Childers*, supposed to be the fleetest horse ever known in England, or perhaps in the world, having run a mile in only a few seconds more than a minute.

*Eronaut's* colts foaled in the spring of 1825 and 1826, are of the very highest promise, fully satisfying the high calculations in his favour; being of fine size and form, and very generally resembling their sire in colour, figure and gaiety, being remarkably hardy and thrifty, except in a few solitary instances, when produced by mares distempered, or starved, or such as were known never to suckle well; and it is generally affirmed by those who have bred from him, that his colts are superior to those of any other horse they have tried with the same mares.

Great care will be taken, and attention paid, to give general satisfaction, and prevent accidents or injuries, but no liability can be admitted for any that may unfortunately occur. 4159

March 27, 1827. ROBERT MOORE.

### Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Rowan county, N. C. on the 16th of August, 1826, a negro man, who says his name is *DICK*, 22 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high; says he left his master about 6 weeks, in South-Carolina, Fairfield district, S. C. whose name is *John Kelly*, to whom he was sold by Mr. Peter A. Bailey, of Charlotte Court-House, Virginia. The owner is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

FIELDING SLATER, Jailor.  
Salisbury, N. C. Aug. 17, 1826. 24

### State of North-Carolina, Rowan county:

NOVEMBER Sessions, 1826: Nancy Beeman, Widow of William Beeman, vs. James Holman and Rebecca his wife, Temperance, Emily, James, Wilborne, Lory, Irena, Richmond, Nancy and William Beeman: Petition for dower. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, James Holman, and Rebecca his wife, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan at the court-house in Salisbury, on the 3d Monday of May next, and answer the said petition, the same will be taken for confessed, and heard ex parte.

6159 JOHN GILES, Clerk.

### North-Carolina, Surry county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November term, 1826: Thomas Douglass vs. Edward Beeson; original attachment. It appearing to the court, that the defendant lives in another state, it is therefore ordered, that advertisement be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear to the said suit, and reply, judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

3mt67 JO: WILLIAMS, Ck.

### PORTAL.

### MORALIZING.

I cannot count the changes of my heart,  
So often it has turn'd away from things  
Once idol of its being; they depart—  
Hopes, fancies, joys, illusions—as if wings  
Were given from their former selves to start;  
Or if they linger, longer life but brings  
Weariness, sinker, hollowness and stain,  
Till the heart'says of pleasure, it is pain.

And thus it is with all that made life fair:  
Gone with the freshness which they used to wear,  
'Tis said to mark the ravage which the heart  
Makes of itself—how one by one depart  
The colors that formed hope. We seek—we find,  
And find the charm has with the search declined.  
Affections, pleasures, all in which we trust—  
What do they end in?—Nothing, or disgust.

Cold as the grave can make it  
That faithful heart must be,  
Whose light would not forsake it  
In parting thus from thee.  
When hand in hand is warmly prest,  
Alas! who does not know,  
That tears swell high in many a breast  
Too proud to let them flow.

Go—and may every sorrow  
Be distant from thy way,  
And every new to-morrow  
Be happier than to-day.  
May sub-line smile through every storm,  
And rainbows through the showers,  
While thy mild heaven is clear and warm,  
And never cold like ours.

If innocence and beauty  
Conciliate human love,  
If high regard for duty  
Can find a friend above,  
No power thy pleasures can destroy.  
While love or friendship lives,  
And I will ask no purer joy  
Than this remembrance gives.

### AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE.

Agriculture, as influenced by Geographical circumstances.

The culture required for both plants and animals depends materially on climate. It is not easy for a person who has never been out of Britain to conceive a just idea of the aquatic culture even of Italy or Spain. In these countries, though most crops, whether of grain or roots, require watering, yet some in the rainy season may be obtained in the usual way, as melons in Italy, and onions in Spain. But in Arabia, Persia and India, no culture can be undertaken without water, excepting in the upper regions of mountains. The fundamental process of culture in these countries is, to prepare the surface for the reception of water, and its circulation in trenches and gutters, and to procure the water by raising it from wells or rivers by machinery. Wherever the surface cannot be irrigated, no regular culture need be attempted, or corn crop expected. Nature, in such situations, produces periodical crops of annual succulents or bulbous rooted plants; and man might, perhaps, to a certain extent, turn this circumstance of climate to account, by changing the sorts of annual bulbs, &c. from such as are useless, to such as are useful. The onion or edible crocus or cyperus might, perhaps, be substituted for the *ixia* of the Cape; and the sesamum, or some rapid annual, turning useful seeds or herbage, for numerous annual weeds, and the cochineal *cactus* for the shewy but useless *Mesembryanthemums* and *Stapelias* of the African wastes. These, however, are only suggestions.

Culture in the North of Europe depends, for the most part, more on draining lands of their superfluous water, than on artificial supplies of that element. When irrigation is applied, it is limited entirely to grass lands; and that not for the purpose of supplying such lands with moisture but for stimulating by manure held in solution by the water, and for increasing or maintaining heart. The greatest care is requisite to prevent this mode of watering from proving more injurious than useful; but little danger results from the application of water in hot countries, and there it is valuable by moderating rather than increasing the temperature of the soil. Water in the north of Europe is generally supplied in more than sufficient quantity by the atmosphere; and therefore one great object of the cultivator is to keep the soil thoroughly drained by surface gutters and subterraneous conductors; to keep it pulverized for the moisture to pass through, and the roots to extend themselves; well stocked with manure to supply nourishment; freed from weeds, to prevent any of this nourishment from being wasted; and to admit the light, air, and weather to the useful plants. In the hot countries

keeping the soil free from weeds, is generally a duty easily performed, and often rendered unnecessary; for whenever water is withheld, even in the South of Spain, every living thing is burned up with drought. It is remarkable, that in the most northerly parts of Europe and America, the same effect, especially as to fibrous rooted perennials, is produced by cold; and in Russia and New England, where there is scarcely any spring, the agriculturist has only to plough once, and sow in the same way as in the hot valleys of the south of Spain, and South America, where vegetation is equally rapid from the accession of moisture, as it is in the cold plains of Russia from the influence of the sun during the long days of a northern summer. In hot countries putrescent manures are not altogether neglected, but they are much less necessary than in cold countries, and can be done without where there is abundance of water; there water, intense heat, and light, a consequent moist atmosphere, and a well pulverized soil, supply every thing necessary for luxuriant vegetation.

Hence it is that agriculture, considered geographically, admits of two grand divisions, that of the cold climates, which may be called agriculture by draining and manures; and that of the hot climates, which may be called agriculture by irrigation. To the former belongs the greater part of Europe, the north of Asia, the north of America, and part of the Australasian isles; to the latter, Egypt, Persia, India, China, and the greater part of South America, and part of Australasia. As intermediate between agriculture by watering, and agriculture by draining, may be mentioned that mixed culture by watering and manuring which prevails in the south of France, Spain and Italy; and as opposed to the aquatic culture of the torrid zone may be placed the rural economy of the arctic circle, which, from the prevalence of cold and ice, precludes all culture of the soil, admits little else than the growth of mosses and lichens, and is therefore limited to fishery and the chase.

These leading divisions of culture are by no means so absolute as to be determinable by degrees of latitude, so much depending on physical circumstances; as elevation, soil, aspect, island, or continent, &c.; but as an approximation which may impress some general ideas in the mind of the practical agriculturist, we submit the following:

The agriculture of irrigation may be considered as extending thirty-five degrees on each side of the equator.

The agriculture of manures and irrigation, from the thirty-fifth to the forty-fifth degree north and south of the equator.

The agriculture of draining and manures, from the forty-fifth degree, north and south of the equator, to the sixty-seventh degree, or arctic circle.

The arts of fishing and hunting, as the only means of subsistence, from the sixty seventh degree, or arctic circle, to the pole.

[Loudon's Enc. of Agric.]

From the Democratic Press.

Two Gooseberry bushes are described in the horticultural transactions, the branches of one, at the seat of the late Sir. Joseph Banks, extend 12 yards in circumference, and produce several pecks of fruit annually. It is manured with soap suds and the drainage from the dung hill. Another is trained to a building: measures 53 feet from one extremity to the other, and produces annually from four to five pecks of fruit.

Cucumber and Melon.—During this month the state of cucumber and melon hot-beds should be examined; so that a proper degree of heat may be preserved to keep the plants in a state of free growth. The heat should be lively, but moderate; by which means the ridged out plants of good growth will show fruit plentifully, and there will swell freely, and grow to a handsome size. The plants should have fresh air daily and be watered occasionally in the mornings of mild sunny days.

Cucumbers.—Cucumber seed should be sown at the beginning, towards the middle, and at the latter end of this month, so that a supply of young plants may be in readiness, either to re-plant in new beds, or supply the places of such as fail. The new beds should be made very substantial, and fully three feet and a half high.

### DISTEMPER IN DOGS.

The Editor of the American Farmer gives the following extract from the letter of a distinguished Physician of Philadelphia, on the subject of the distemper in dogs:

"For the last two or three years I have amused myself in raising Newfoundland pups. The first litters were almost all destroyed by worms and distemper, notwithstanding the early exhibition of all the usual and most powerful remedies. Several fine pups, a few months ago were apparently reduced to the last extremity, being worn to skeletons, their eyes sunk, and turned in upon their heads, &c. To relieve them of pain, and in fact to smooth their passage to the grave, I gave to each a large tea-spoonful of laudanum, mixed with a table-spoonful of water. Two or three hours afterwards, instead of finding them dead, they were remarkably changed for the better, and the next day discharged several masses of worms, some of which were coiled up like a ball. From that period the amendment was surprisingly rapid, and soon followed by perfect recovery. Two of the same pups, now six months old, were yesterday attacked in a similar manner, with drowsiness, sickness of stomach, discharge of worms by the mouth. To-day I gave to each two tea-spoonful of laudanum in a little water. In less than an hour they became sprightly and took food eagerly. Distemper, I am convinced, is often caused by worms, as well as by indigestible matter in the stomach and bowels. In such cases, I am sure, the laudanum, if timely administered, will prove almost to a certainty a cure. To several of my friends, possessing valuable setters and pointers, I have mentioned the remedy, and have received from them decided testimony in its favour."

### NEEDLE MAKING.

I will attempt to give you some idea of needle making. The wire is first cut into suitable length for two needles. Each end is sharpened by taking fifty or a hundred between the fingers and rolling the points on a revolving stone. The needle is then placed on a die, exactly in the centre, and one blow makes two eyes, and, at the same time, cuts the wire nearly in two, between these eyes. This was done with so much rapidity that I asked how many times the die fell to make the eyes, not perceiving that the boy took up one at every blow. Two needles are then parted, and you have two in an unfinished state. Tempering them is the next process. The needles while heated red hot, are thrown into cold water, and afterwards are brought to a spring temper by being rolled in plates of hot iron. Each is then filed in the eyes, and last of all receives the polish in the same way as it is pointed, only on a finer stone. In the last room I visited were 15 or 20 young girls, from ten to fourteen years of age, busy in counting them out, putting them into papers, and labelling them. The principal part of the work is done by boys, who, from their appearance, must be poorly paid.

London paper.

### TO RAISE THE NAP ON CLOTH.

When woollens are worn threadbare, as is generally the case in the elbows, cuffs, sleeves, &c. of men's coats, the coat, &c. must be soaked in cold water for half an hour; then taken out of the water and put on a board, and the threadbare parts of the cloth rubbed with a half-worn hat-ter's card, filled with flocks, or with a prickly thistle, until a sufficient nap is raised. When this is done, hang your coat, &c. up to dry, and with a hard brush lay the nap the right way. This is the method which is pursued by the dealers in old clothes.

### TOOTH-ACHE.

A remedy for this most painful affection, which has succeeded in ninety-five of a hundred cases, is *alum* reduced to an impalpable powder 2 drachms, *nitrous spirit of ether* 7 drachms, mixed and applied to the tooth.

At a recent meeting of the London Medical Society, Dr. Blake stated that the extraction of the tooth was no longer necessary, as he was enabled to cure the most desperate cases of tooth-ache (unless the disease was connected with rheumatism) by the application of this remedy.

What next?—A new paper has been established at Rochester, N. Y. to be devoted entirely to the publication of matters connected with the Morgan business.